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## Sustainable cooperation in small groups

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## Propositions

1. Cooperation emerges over time through interaction; individual preferences for cooperation are not static, but shaped by the collective (*this dissertation*).
2. Cooperation is stimulated by communications that actively shape social norms through promoting group solidarity and coordinating cooperative action as a collective (*this dissertation*).
3. Sanctioning may lead to the breakdown of cooperation when it occurs before the group is established, especially if it does not signal a desire to continue in the relationship with the group (*this dissertation*).
4. Two pathways to social identification with the group (i.e., the deductive and inductive path) may lead to similar outcomes in cooperation, albeit through different trajectories (*this dissertation*).
5. A multilevel latent class Markov model yields more insights compared to conventional statistical models when applied to the study of emergent group processes. In particular, such models give a good representation of round-to-round changes in individuals' decision rules, the classes of individuals who apply those decision rules, and the kinds of groups they form (*this dissertation*).
6. The Virtual Interaction Application (VIAPPL) focuses participants' minds' on social interaction and collaboration, in a controlled setting. This approach is better suited to the study of interdependent and emergent group processes compared to methodologies that exclude interaction (e.g., surveys, cooperation choice matrices, etc.).
7. The best lasting collaborations are built on trust and liking.
8. "Individually, we are one drop. Together, we are an ocean." — Ryunosuke Satoro